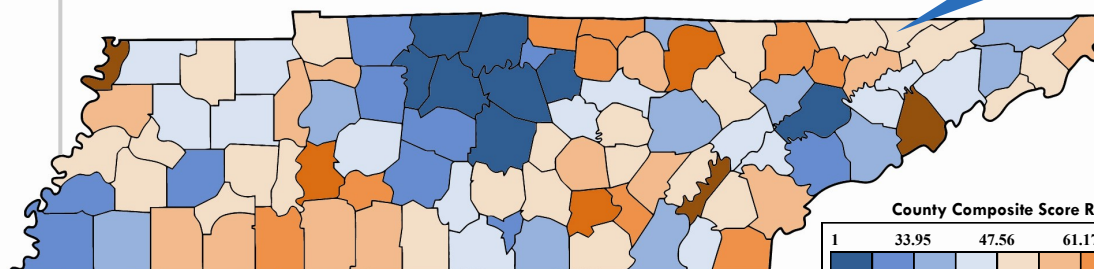


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: HANCOCK COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): **6,819**Pop. Density: **30/square mile**Seat of Government: **Sneedville**Largest City: **Sneedville**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR	DATA	RANK
Hamblen	38	Employment and Earnings Composite	45.80	43 ▲
Carroll	39	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,635	49 ▲
Hickman	40	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	78.87%	31 ▼
Marshall	41	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	50.8%	95 □
Bradley	42	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.4%	46 ▲
Henry	43	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	42.5%	8 ▼
Giles	44	Economic Autonomy Composite	51.71	60 ▲
McMinn	45	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	NA	‡ □
Morgan	46	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	6.8%	93 ▼
Hancock	47	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	65.8%	95 ▼
White	48	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.22%	21 ▲
Scott	49	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.0%	48 ▼
Weakley	50	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	31.2%	93 ▲
Lauderdale	51	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	32.4%	11 ▲
Chester	52	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	0	1 ▲
Hawkins	53	County Overview: Hancock County has risen in overall rankings, thanks primarily to strong wage gains, relatively resilient employment numbers and a poverty rate among single mothers that is among the lowest in the state. Indicators dealing with teenage girls were also significantly helpful in the face of academic attainment scores, labor force participation rates and overall poverty rates that were at or near last in the state.		
Henderson	53			
Rhea	55			
Unicoi	56			

Up from 78th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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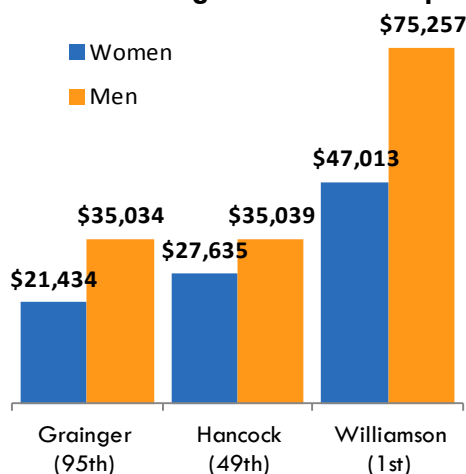
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Hancock County

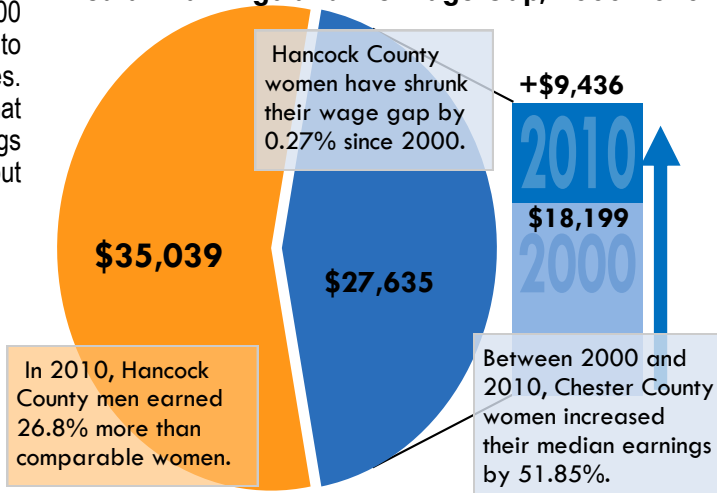
◆ Earnings

Hancock County women's median income nearly doubled the rate of inflation between 2000 and 2010, adding only \$9,436, and rising from 92nd to 49th relative to women in other Tennessee counties. Male median income grew at similar rate during that period, but is ranked only 57th among male earnings statewide. Both grew at double the rate of inflation, but continue to trail statewide estimates significantly.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



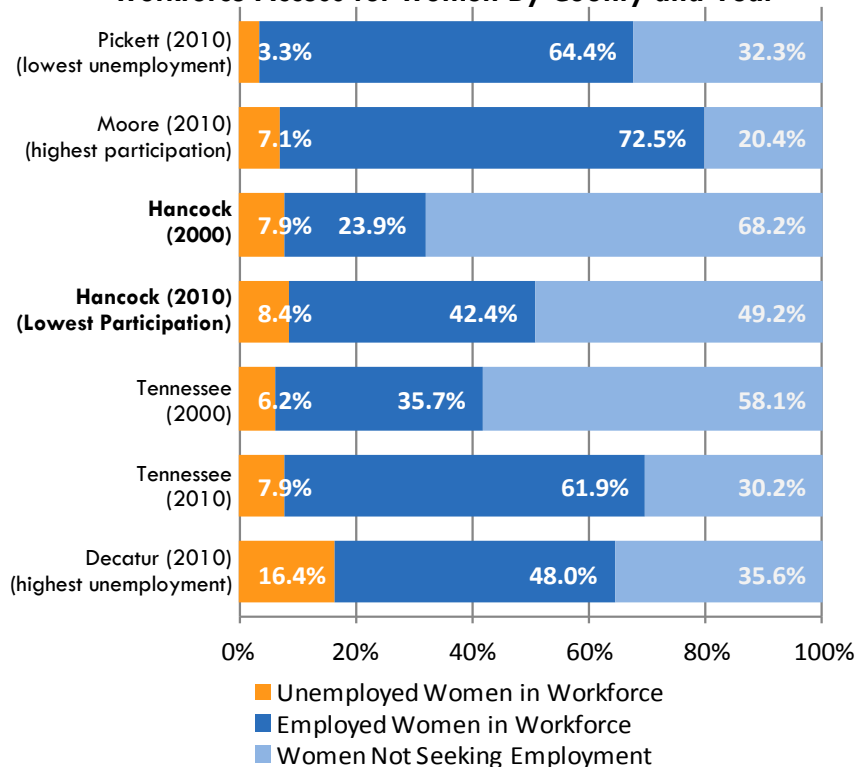
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Following a very slight growth advantage over male wages, Hancock County women have increased the amount that they earn as a percentage of male income in the county by 0.27 percent. Relative to most counties, this was a very small change, and Hancock County dropped from 7th to 31st in this ranking between 2000 and 2010. Despite this, women in Hancock earn a slightly higher proportion of male wages (78.87 percent) than the statewide estimate of 77 percent..

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Hancock County continue to participate in the workforce at the lowest rate in Tennessee. At 50.8 percent, just over half of the women ages 20-64 are seeking work or employed. While this is an improvement over figures in 2000, when less than one-third were working, the relative ranking of the county has stayed the same: 95th.

Interestingly, men in the county are also less likely to join the workforce than many of their peers statewide; only 58.4 percent of working-age men are part of the recognized labor pool. Men, however, are much more likely to be unemployed than women, at a rate of 14.7 percent versus 8.4 percent. Even with slow entry into the workforce, female unemployment continues to be greater than statewide numbers, though the small change between 2000 and 2010 has resulted in a sizeable bump in rankings relative to other counties, from 80th to 46th.

The Status of Women in: Hancock County

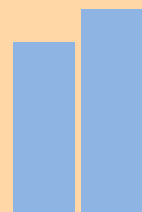
Women in Hancock County hold 42.5 percent of the managerial positions available, up from 35.6 percent in 2000. Though this growth was solid, many counties have made strong gains in this category and Hancock County dropped from 5th to 8th in this indicator. However, Hancock still outpaces the state rate of 36 percent.

Because of the small sample sizes available in Hancock County, reliable data is not available to track the rate of female business ownership in the county. As a result, Hancock has been given a neutral score in this indicator to minimize bias in the overall rankings. It should be noted that Hancock was ranked 95th in 2000.

Women At Work

Business Management

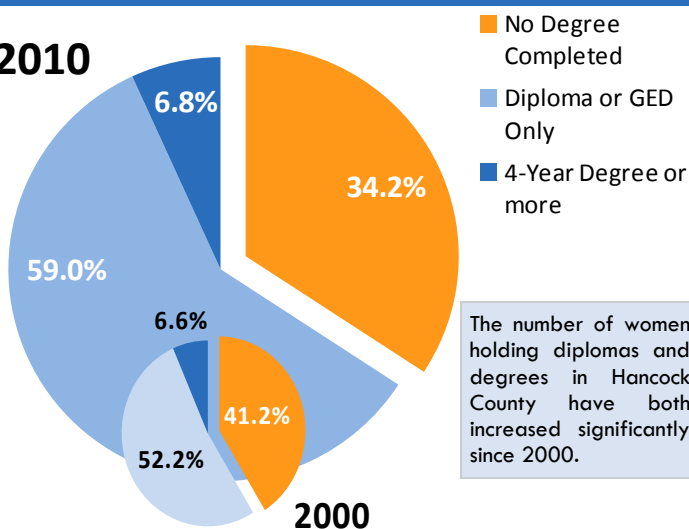
The proportion of managerial positions in Hancock County that are held by women increased from 35.6% to 42.5% between 2000 and 2010.



Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Academic indicators have improved mildly in Hancock County since the year 2000, though the county has not kept up with statewide progress in certain indicators.

The number of women with four year degrees, for example, has increased by only 0.2 percent, and fell in this category's rankings from 88th to 93rd.

The percent of women holding diplomas increased in the county by seven percent, but still trailed behind most counties and dropped four spots from 91st to the very lowest in the state.

Hancock's dropout rate of 0.22 percent, however, performed better statewide, rising 18 ranks to 21st, and comparing favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

Since 2000, women in Hancock County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

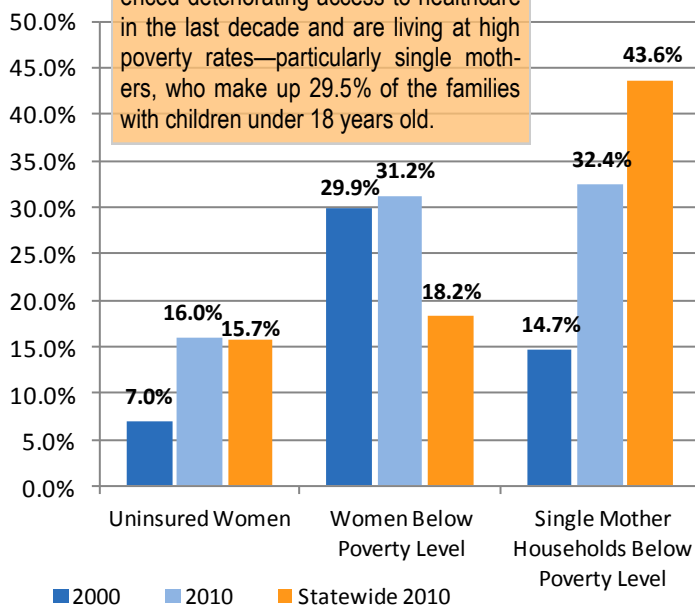
Regarding health insurance, Hancock roughly matched state figures, with nearly one in six women in the county uninsured in 2010. Increasing by nine percent, this population of women more than doubled in ten years, causing Hancock to drop in this indicator, from 33rd to 48th in the state.

Women in Hancock are 13 percent more likely to live in poverty than Tennessee women overall. Hancock's ranking in this category improved from 95th in the state to 93rd—despite being one of the largest in Tennessee—due to larger growth in other counties since 2000.

Single women in Hancock have experienced less dramatic growth in poverty than those in most counties, and have improved in rankings, from 90th to 11th, but are still worse off than they were in 2000. These women were more than twice as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, but do remain 11.2 percent less likely to do so than single mothers statewide.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Hancock County, 2000-2010

Women in Hancock County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living at high poverty rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 29.5% of the families with children under 18 years old.



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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